

BRAVE AMERICAN IN POLISH ARMY

Brigadier General Sweeney, Millionaire, Battles for Cause of Freedom.

TRAINED AT WEST POINT

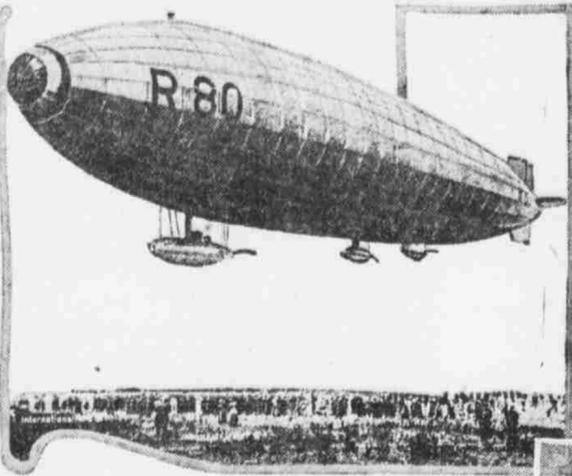
Served in Mexico, South America and Gave Valiant Service in the World War—Unusual Type of Soldier of Fortune.

New York.—War dispatches making more than casual mention of Brig. Gen. Charles Sweeney have lent to the Polish struggle more than an impersonal interest to American army officers at Governor's Island, who are well acquainted with Sweeney, an American soldier of fortune with both principle and purse.

Men of no fortune at all who fight for excitement and pay are common enough. But Sweeney, U. S. A., is a multimillionaire's son, his father having amassed great wealth in the famous Cœur D'Alene mines of Washington and Idaho, and the soldier is more than a millionaire in his own right. He put in three years at West Point and then sought the life of an active soldier in Mexico, South and Central America and Europe.

Offers Self to Poland.
Sweeney, a former lieutenant colonel in the United States army, attached to the general staff, was in Paris during the spring of 1919, recovering from wounds suffered in the Argonne offensive with the A. E. F., when he learned that Poland was in need of officers for her new armies. He consulted with the then Premier Paderewski and offered to recruit volunteers when he

Latest of British Dirigibles



Photograph of the R-80, latest British dirigible, in her maiden flight at Harrow. She is of the same type as the R-34 which crossed the Atlantic, but larger.

returned to America. In three weeks he had selected 200 former American army officers, all of whom had seen service in France. Colonel Sweeney sailed for Poland in September of last year with the first of his officer contingent. He was not long in getting into the fight and in recognition of his splendid services Poland commissioned him a brigadier general.

This Irish-American-Polish general for whom a soft life held no appeal, began his career on the battlefield on leaving West Point after he tried mining for a while.

Soldier of Fortune.
He went to Mexico and got a wound in the Madero affair. Upon recovery, Sweeney packed up for South America,

where he took a hand in several of the revolutions. He got into the world war as a private in the Foreign Legion. In the first Champagne battle in September, 1915, he was commissioned a lieutenant on the field for gallantry. He was severely wounded and gassed in this battle, and on a hospital cot in Paris he was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Two other important decorations were bestowed on him in rapid succession and he had a great reputation for bravery. Soon after being made a captain of the French forces, he was sent to the United States upon advice of Ambassador Sharp as an instructor in 1917.

Sweeney was commissioned a major in the United States army and helped to train the Eightieth division at Camp Lee, Va. He went overseas with this division, got shot up in the Argonne and was promoted lieutenant colonel for gallantry before the enemy, and assigned to the staff of the A. E. F.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

New Army Corps Areas and Commanders



WASHINGTON.—The war department has announced the state groups composing the army corps areas and the headquarters of each:

First corps to embrace Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; headquarters at Boston.

Second corps to embrace New York, New Jersey and Delaware; headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y.

Third corps to embrace Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; headquarters at Fort McHenry, Md., but temporarily at Baltimore.

Fourth corps to embrace North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana; headquarters at

Fort McPherson, Ga., but temporarily at Charleston, S. C.

Fifth corps to embrace Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky; headquarters at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Sixth corps to embrace Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; headquarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill., but temporarily at Chicago.

Seventh corps to embrace Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; headquarters at Fort Crook, Neb.

Eighth corps to embrace Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

Ninth corps to embrace Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California; headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco.

Corps commanders were announced as follows: First, Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks; Second, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard; Third, Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkrite; Fourth, Maj. Gen. John F. Morrison; Fifth, Maj. Gen. George F. Read; Sixth, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood; Seventh, Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy; Eighth, Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Dickman; Ninth, Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Cities Have More People Than Country

FOR the first time in the history of the United States the 1920 census returns will show more people live in the cities and towns than in the rural territory.

With one-third of the census tabulated, including practically all the larger cities, the census officials estimate that 51 or 52 per cent of the population of continental United States will be shown by the final figures as urban residents.

Based on the total estimate of 105,000,000 made by Dr. J. A. Hill, chief statistician of the bureau, the number of people living in cities and towns, if the percentage is 51, would be 53,550,000 and 51,450,000 in rural territory.

The increase in the proportion of urban population to rural has been manifest since 1820, and has been steady and rapid since 1880. This increase is shown in the following census tables:

	Total	Urban	Rural
1880	50,156,782	14,772,428	35,384,354
1900	62,947,714	22,720,223	40,227,491
1910	75,969,575	34,797,185	41,172,390
1916	91,972,299	42,925,783	49,046,516

PERCENTAGE
1880.....29.5
1900.....36.1
1910.....45.8
1916.....46.7

"There has been a great tendency towards large increases in the cities and towns which we can't account for, unless it has come from the country," said Samuel L. Rogers, director of the census at Washington.

The proportionate number of marriages in urban communities is smaller than in the country and the city families, as a rule, are not as large as those in the country, the greater part of the urban gains ordinarily coming from alien immigration and migration from rural territory.

But immigration was practically suspended from 1914 until well after the armistice in November, 1918, and practically all the aliens who have left the United States to return to their native lands were city residents.

The greater proportion of the war casualties, it is officially stated, was among city troops, and the bulk of the deaths in the influenza epidemics was in urban communities.

Yet the cities and towns have shown great gains and actual decreases have been shown in rural districts. Therefore, the census officials can see but one explanation for the urban gain—that they come from the rural sections.

Under the new plan the first division will be made up of New England and the states of New York and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. The third will take in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the western judicial district of North Carolina and the eastern district of Louisiana and Porto Rico, with headquarters at New Orleans. The fourth will take in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and eastern Michigan, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The sixth will include Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and western Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. The seventh will comprise Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and western Louisiana, headquarters San Antonio, Tex. The eighth will take in California, Nevada, Utah and Hawaii, headquarters San Francisco; and ninth, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, headquarters Portland, Ore.

William J. Flynn, who became head of the bureau several years ago, stays in that post and L. J. Baley, who has been the agent in charge of the Atlanta (Ga.) office, goes to Washington to be assistant director and chief of the bureau.

The reorganization plan was determined upon partly because of the failure of congress to give the bureau the same appropriation as in past years and partly because it was believed to provide a better system for rapid and efficient work. Congress last year gave the bureau \$8,000,000, but this year it cut this amount to \$2,000,000.

Under the new plan the first division will be made up of New England and the states of New York and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. The third will take in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the western judicial district of North Carolina and the eastern district of Louisiana and Porto Rico, with headquarters at New Orleans. The fourth will take in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and eastern Michigan, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The sixth will include Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and western Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. The seventh will comprise Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and western Louisiana, headquarters San Antonio, Tex. The eighth will take in California, Nevada, Utah and Hawaii, headquarters San Francisco; and ninth, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, headquarters Portland, Ore.

William J. Flynn, who became head of the bureau several years ago, stays in that post and L. J. Baley, who has been the agent in charge of the Atlanta (Ga.) office, goes to Washington to be assistant director and chief of the bureau.

The reorganization plan was determined upon partly because of the failure of congress to give the bureau the same appropriation as in past years and partly because it was believed to provide a better system for rapid and efficient work. Congress last year gave the bureau \$8,000,000, but this year it cut this amount to \$2,000,000.



receptor of the census at Washington. The proportionate number of marriages in urban communities is smaller than in the country and the city families, as a rule, are not as large as those in the country, the greater part of the urban gains ordinarily coming from alien immigration and migration from rural territory.

But immigration was practically suspended from 1914 until well after the armistice in November, 1918, and practically all the aliens who have left the United States to return to their native lands were city residents.

The greater proportion of the war casualties, it is officially stated, was among city troops, and the bulk of the deaths in the influenza epidemics was in urban communities.

Yet the cities and towns have shown great gains and actual decreases have been shown in rural districts. Therefore, the census officials can see but one explanation for the urban gain—that they come from the rural sections.

Under the new plan the first division will be made up of New England and the states of New York and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. The third will take in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the western judicial district of North Carolina and the eastern district of Louisiana and Porto Rico, with headquarters at New Orleans. The fourth will take in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and eastern Michigan, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The sixth will include Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and western Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. The seventh will comprise Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and western Louisiana, headquarters San Antonio, Tex. The eighth will take in California, Nevada, Utah and Hawaii, headquarters San Francisco; and ninth, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, headquarters Portland, Ore.

William J. Flynn, who became head of the bureau several years ago, stays in that post and L. J. Baley, who has been the agent in charge of the Atlanta (Ga.) office, goes to Washington to be assistant director and chief of the bureau.

The reorganization plan was determined upon partly because of the failure of congress to give the bureau the same appropriation as in past years and partly because it was believed to provide a better system for rapid and efficient work. Congress last year gave the bureau \$8,000,000, but this year it cut this amount to \$2,000,000.

Under the new plan the first division will be made up of New England and the states of New York and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. The third will take in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the western judicial district of North Carolina and the eastern district of Louisiana and Porto Rico, with headquarters at New Orleans. The fourth will take in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and eastern Michigan, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The sixth will include Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and western Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. The seventh will comprise Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and western Louisiana, headquarters San Antonio, Tex. The eighth will take in California, Nevada, Utah and Hawaii, headquarters San Francisco; and ninth, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, headquarters Portland, Ore.

William J. Flynn, who became head of the bureau several years ago, stays in that post and L. J. Baley, who has been the agent in charge of the Atlanta (Ga.) office, goes to Washington to be assistant director and chief of the bureau.

The reorganization plan was determined upon partly because of the failure of congress to give the bureau the same appropriation as in past years and partly because it was believed to provide a better system for rapid and efficient work. Congress last year gave the bureau \$8,000,000, but this year it cut this amount to \$2,000,000.

Under the new plan the first division will be made up of New England and the states of New York and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. The third will take in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the western judicial district of North Carolina and the eastern district of Louisiana and Porto Rico, with headquarters at New Orleans. The fourth will take in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and eastern Michigan, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The sixth will include Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and western Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. The seventh will comprise Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and western Louisiana, headquarters San Antonio, Tex. The eighth will take in California, Nevada, Utah and Hawaii, headquarters San Francisco; and ninth, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, headquarters Portland, Ore.

William J. Flynn, who became head of the bureau several years ago, stays in that post and L. J. Baley, who has been the agent in charge of the Atlanta (Ga.) office, goes to Washington to be assistant director and chief of the bureau.

The reorganization plan was determined upon partly because of the failure of congress to give the bureau the same appropriation as in past years and partly because it was believed to provide a better system for rapid and efficient work. Congress last year gave the bureau \$8,000,000, but this year it cut this amount to \$2,000,000.

Under the new plan the first division will be made up of New England and the states of New York and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. The third will take in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the western judicial district of North Carolina and the eastern district of Louisiana and Porto Rico, with headquarters at New Orleans. The fourth will take in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and eastern Michigan, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The sixth will include Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and western Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. The seventh will comprise Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and western Louisiana, headquarters San Antonio, Tex. The eighth will take in California, Nevada, Utah and Hawaii, headquarters San Francisco; and ninth, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, headquarters Portland, Ore.

William J. Flynn, who became head of the bureau several years ago, stays in that post and L. J. Baley, who has been the agent in charge of the Atlanta (Ga.) office, goes to Washington to be assistant director and chief of the bureau.

Bad Stomach Sends Her to Bed for 10 Months

Antonio Gets Her Up!

"Over a year ago," says Mrs. Dora Williams, "I took to bed and for 10 months did not think I would live. Antonio helped me so much I am now up and able to work. I recommend it highly for stomach trouble."

Antonio helps people to get well by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases that put the stomach out of order. If you have indigestion, sourness, heartburn, belching, food repelling, or other stomach distress, take an Antonio after each meal. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

Stock Raising in Western Canada

is as profitable as grain growing. Successes as wonderful as those from growing wheat, oats, barley, and flax have been made in raising Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Bright, sunny climate, nutritious grasses, good water, enormous fodder crops—these spell success to the farmer and stock raiser. And remember, you can buy on easy terms.

Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

—land equal to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—grazing land convenient to good grain farms at proportionately low prices. These lands have every rural convenience: good schools, churches, roads, telephones, etc., close to live towns and good markets.

If you want to get back to the farm, or to farm on a larger scale than is possible under your present conditions, investigate what Western Canada has to offer you.

For illustrated literature with maps and particulars regarding reduced railway rates, location of land, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Canadian Government Agent.

Hopelessly Out of Fashion.
Despite his shabby clothing and empty pockets, it was evident that he had seen better days.

A sympathetic soul began to chat with him, anxious to hear his story. Over a cup of cocoa he told his tale.

"Yes," he said, "I've been quite a personage in my time; in fact, the cynosure of all eyes."

His auditor waited in silence for an explanation.

"I was the tattooed man in the circus," he went on.

"And how did you lose your job?" he was asked.

"Public went crazy on moving pictures," he said, "and mine wouldn't budge!"

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

A Wild, Open-Air Life.
Postmaster General Burleson said at a San Francisco luncheon, apropos of a political dispute:

"Our opponents put up a very warm but very unsatisfactory defense. They remind me of the chorus girl."

"A young divine met in Broadway a chorus girl from his home town. In the course of their conversation the divine said:

"You like the city best, Lalage, but I love a wild, free, open-air life."

"And don't I too? the chorus girl protested hotly. 'Every evening after the show I get my supper on a roof garden.'"

Cuticura for Pimply Faces.
To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum.—Adv.

Thrift Urged By Uncle Sam

Treasury Department Is Spending Million Dollars to Encourage Saving.

WANTS PEOPLE TO INVEST

Carrying on Campaign for the Sale of Thrift Stamps, War Saving Stamps and Saving Certificates—School Rooms Organized.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is spending \$1,000,000 this year, through the savings division of the treasury department, in an effort to encourage thrift.

The expenditure of \$1,000,000 compares with an expenditure last year of approximately \$4,000,000, and the staff of employees which comprises a force in Washington and an organization in every federal reserve district compares with the great force inherited from the war.

Advocates Opening of Bank Accounts.
The savings division carries on the campaign for the sale of Thrift stamps, War Savings stamps and saving certificates, but these sales are merely a side line to the general effort, for just as much stress is being put upon the opening of savings accounts in the banks as upon the sale of stamps. Through the subsidiary organizations just as much effort is being made to have the housewife keep a budget as there is effort to propagandize the homes in the interest of government securities.

In the period from December 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919, the sale of government securities, exclusive of Liberty and Victory bonds, reached more than \$1,000,000,000. In 1919 the sales dropped to \$734,230,687.84. In the first six months of this year the sales dropped to \$25,985,842. But the report of the six months of the year is no indication of what the final report will be, according to O. C. Lester of the savings division, who says the people do not save as much dur-

ing the summer months as at other times.

School Rooms Are Organized.

When the government first initiated its drive for thrift and asked the assistance of the people, the savings division was organized and the request made for other organizations to co-operate with it. A drive was made to interest the school organizations, the organizations of women, the clubs and industrial concerns and others. But the effort was not entirely successful and the policy has been reversed. The government is now saying to all these organizations that it is ready to co-operate with them and success is being had.

Thousands of school rooms are now organized and in many cities and states courses in thrift are being made a regular part of the curriculum. Industrial concerns have also organized their clubs. Women are teaching the necessity of the budget in the home. Fraternal organizations have joined in and the entire groundwork for the savings campaign has been laid.

URGES FRENCH LEARN GERMAN

Former President Poincare Points to Value of Language to His People.

Paris, France.—"Learn German," is the advice former President Poincare has given the French through the Association of Language Professors. He said:

"To dominate German science, we must understand it. To maintain the independence or the superiority of our literature, we must not close our eyes to foreign literature, not even that of Germany."

M. Poincare added that German must be known by those who undertake the administration of the occupied regions, and also to restore French to its proper place in Alsace-Lorraine.

Army officers recently were urged to learn German. The government has reinstated that language in the officers' training schools.

NEW JUMP IN IMMIGRATION

Increase of 20,000 in Week Laid to Typhus and War in Europe.

Washington, D. C.—Immigration officials here profess to be mystified at the sudden increase in immigration which approximated 20,000 persons last week; and, it continued, would add 1,000,000 to the population of the country in a year. Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the department of labor, said today no information has yet reached the department which will explain the situation.

"But I have a theory about it," said Mr. Post. "I am inclined to think that many of these people are coming here to get away from conditions at home and that the condition is only temporary. Only last week a ship was held up at quarantine with typhus aboard, and the war is not yet over in Europe. Either one of these conditions would naturally make a lot of people anxious to get away."

Eggs Proved Too Frail As Carriers of Whisky

Eggs may be all right to ship whisky in, but the baggage smashers must handle such cases with care. At a station in West Virginia some of the eggs broke and a prohibition inspector found three cases of "doctored" eggs.

Each egg had been carefully "blown" from the shell. After whisky had been poured in, the aperture had been sealed with cement.

"David and Goliath" Re-enacted.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Just as a mad bull was charging Robert Williams, intent on goring him to death, a small boy hurled a brick. It struck the bull squarely between the eyes and killed the animal. The boy, scared, ran away after the feat.

Building Homes for the Chicago Homeless



The Chicago Housing association has undertaken a great social experiment in the erection of many homes for families which had nowhere to live owing to the house shortage in that city. The homes are of brick, two stories, and the tenant pays rental of about \$35 a month which is applied on the purchase price. The house is sold at exact cost.

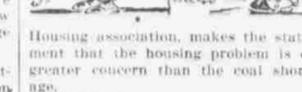
Marine Corps Is Popular—Other Items

RECRUITING for the marine corps is rapidly increasing. Before the war 500 men a month was considered a fair average; now it is double that number. The marine corps is now recruited to about 60 per cent of its authorized strength of 27,000, and at the present rate of progress will reach the maximum number within a few months. Recruiting officers believe that the educational advantages now offered to marines are leading large numbers to enlist.

REQUEST that the senate committee on reconstruction and production hold a hearing in Chicago and conduct a thorough investigation of the present building, housing and high rents crisis, was received by United States Senator William N. Calder, chairman of the committee from the Chicago Association of Commerce. Benjamin Rosenthal, director of the Chicago

Housing association, makes the statement that the housing problem is of greater concern than the coal shortage.

ADOPTION of a liberal policy toward licenses under the federal water power act has been urged on the water power commission by representatives of several New York investment houses. The commission is composed of the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture.



Housing association, makes the statement that the housing problem is of greater concern than the coal shortage.

ADOPTION of a liberal policy toward licenses under the federal water power act has been urged on the water power commission by representatives of several New York investment houses. The commission is composed of the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture.

Housing association, makes the statement that the housing problem is of greater concern than the coal shortage.

Quite All Right.
Ghdy's and George, recently engaged, were having one of their spats. Ghdy's was endeavoring to make things clear to George, who was inclined to be obstinate.

"No, George, dearie," said she. "I am afraid it's quite impossible. The thing can never be. We should never get on well together. You know I always want my own way."

"That will be all right, Ghdy's," replied George. "You can continue wanting it after we are married."

Naturally.
"How does the poker scene go in your new western play?"

"We always get a hand on it."

Use **MURINE** Night Morning **Keep Your Eyes Clean—Clear and Healthy**

Write For Free Eye Care Book Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.